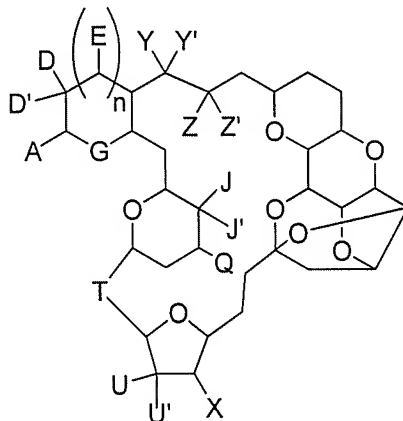


## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the following paragraphs on page 9 of the application, starting on line 20.

The invention features a compound having the formula (I):



**Formula (I)**

In formula (I), A is a C<sub>1-6</sub> saturated or C<sub>2-6</sub> unsaturated hydrocarbon skeleton, the skeleton being unsubstituted or having between 1 and 13 substituents, preferably between 1 and 10 substituents, e.g., at least one substituent selected from cyano, halo, azido, Q<sub>1</sub>, and oxo. Each Q<sub>1</sub> is independently selected from OR<sub>1</sub>, SR<sub>1</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>1</sub>, OSO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>1</sub>, NR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>1</sub>, NR<sub>2</sub>(CO)R<sub>1</sub>, NR<sub>2</sub>(CO)(CO)R<sub>1</sub>, NR<sub>4</sub>(CO)NR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>1</sub>, NR<sub>2</sub>(CO)OR<sub>1</sub>, (CO)OR<sub>1</sub>, O(CO)R<sub>1</sub>, (CO)NR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>1</sub>, and O(CO)NR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>1</sub>. The number of substituents can be, for example, between 1 and 6, 1 and 8, 2 and 5, or 1 and 4. Throughout the disclosure, numerical ranges are understood to be inclusive.

Each of R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, and R<sub>6</sub> is independently selected from H, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> haloalkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> aminoalkyl, C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, C<sub>6-10</sub> haloaryl (e.g., p-fluorophenyl or p-chlorophenyl), C<sub>6-10</sub> hydroxyaryl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy-C<sub>6</sub> aryl (e.g., p-methoxyphenyl, 3,4,5-

trimethoxyphenyl, p-ethoxyphenyl, or 3,5-diethoxyphenyl), C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl (e.g., benzyl or phenethyl), C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, C<sub>6-10</sub> haloaryl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl-C<sub>6-10</sub> haloaryl, (C<sub>1-3</sub> alkoxy-C<sub>6</sub> aryl)-C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-9</sub> heterocyclic radical, C<sub>2-9</sub> heterocyclic radical-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-9</sub> heteroaryl, and C<sub>2-9</sub> heteroaryl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl. There may be more than one R<sub>1</sub>, for example, if A is substituted with two different alkoxy (OR<sub>1</sub>) groups such as butoxy and 2-aminoethoxy.

Examples of A include 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 3-hydroxy-4-perfluorobutyl, 2,4,5-trihydroxypentyl, 3-amino-2-hydroxypropyl, 1,2-dihydroxyethyl, 2,3-dihydroxy-4-perfluorobutyl, 3-cyano-2-hydroxypropyl, 2-amino-1-hydroxy ethyl, 3-azido-2-hydroxypropyl, 3,3-difluoro-2,4-dihydroxybutyl, 2,4-dihydroxybutyl, 2-hydroxy-2(p-fluorophenyl)-ethyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>(CO)(substituted or unsubstituted aryl), -CH<sub>2</sub>(CO)(alkyl or substituted alkyl, such as haloalkyl or hydroxyalkyl) and 3,3-difluoro-2-hydroxypent-4-enyl.

Examples of Q<sub>1</sub> include -NH(CO)(CO)-(heterocyclic radical or heteroaryl), -OSO<sub>2</sub>-(aryl or substituted aryl), -O(CO)NH-(aryl or substituted aryl), aminoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, -NH(CO)(CO)-(aryl or substituted aryl), -NH(CO)(alkyl)(heteroaryl or heterocyclic radical), O(substituted or unsubstituted alkyl)(substituted or unsubstituted aryl), and -NH(CO)(alkyl)(aryl or substituted aryl).

Each of D and D' is independently selected from R<sub>3</sub> and OR<sub>3</sub>, wherein R<sub>3</sub> is H, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, or C<sub>1-3</sub> haloalkyl. Examples of D and D' are methoxy, methyl, ethoxy, and ethyl. In some embodiments, one of D and D' is H.

The value for n is 1 or preferably 0, thereby forming either a six-membered or five-membered ring. This ring can be unsubstituted or substituted, e.g., where E is R<sub>5</sub> or OR<sub>5</sub>, and

can be a heterocyclic radical or a cycloalkyl, e.g. where G is S, CH<sub>2</sub>, NR<sub>6</sub>, or preferably O.

Each of J and J' is independently H, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; or J and J' taken together are =CH<sub>2</sub> or -O-(straight or branched C<sub>1-5</sub> alkylene or alkylidene)-O-, such as exocyclic methyldiene, isopropylidene, methylene, or ethylene. Q is C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, and is preferably methyl. T is ethylene or ethenylene, optionally substituted with (CO)OR<sub>7</sub>, where R<sub>7</sub> is H or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl. Each of U and U' is independently H, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; or U and U' taken together are =CH<sub>2</sub> or -O-(straight or branched C<sub>1-5</sub> alkylene or alkylidene)-O-. X is H or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy. Each of Y and Y' is independently H or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; or Y and Y' taken together are =O, =CH<sub>2</sub>, or -O-(straight or branched C<sub>1-5</sub> alkylene or alkylidene)-O-. Each of Z and Z' is independently H or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; or Z and Z' taken together are =O, =CH<sub>2</sub>, or -O-(straight or branched C<sub>1-5</sub> alkylene or alkylidene)-O-.

The invention features pharmaceutical compositions which include a compound of formula (I) and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. Compositions can also include a combination of disclosed compounds, or a combination of one or more disclosed compounds and other pharmaceutically-active agents, such as an anti-tumor agent, an immune-stimulating agent, an interferon, a cytokine, an anti-MDR agent or an anti-angiogenesis agent. Compositions can be formulated for oral, topical, parenteral, intravenous, or intramuscular administration, or administration by injection or inhalation. Formulations can also be prepared for controlled-release, including transdermal patches.